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As to Honest Money.

The Republican press is entirely consistent with its record in opposition to the Democratic declaration in favor of the repeal of the National tax on the issue of State banks. From its inception it has been the friend of the capitalist and the enemy of the people. From the beginning of its tariff legislation, its public land legislation and its financial legislation, it has been engaged in taking money from the pockets of the people and putting it into the pockets of bondholders and money sharks. Under the specious plea of honest money it has fattened the moneyed aristocracy to the utmost, and it still responds to their calls for more.

Under the pretense of strengthening the public credit, mostly after the war was over and the public credit was taking all necessary care of itself, it increased the public debt of the country over \$800,000,000 by changing the original contract and virtually donating the profits to the bondholders. Under the plea of honest money, it opened the remonetization of silver, which it had accomplished by stealth and treachery. Under the plea of honest money, it forced on the country the resumption of specie payments in such a way as to bankrupt the majority of the debtor class. Under the plea of honest money, it again demonetized silver, and by hostile legislation deprived it of a very large portion of its former intrinsic value. It has in every way pressed forward the capitalistic effort to make gold the single standard of value and to decrease the circulating medium to the lowest possible amount, thereby increasing the interest drawing power of money and decreasing the price of commodities.

It is, therefore, eminently consistent for it to oppose giving back to the States the power to remedy the deficiency of a circulating medium which was unconstitutionally taken from them as a war measure for the purpose of stimulating the value of the greenback currency. The talk about "wild-cat currency" is the veriest nonsense. The condition of the country with its unparalleled means for transportation and communication makes such a thing impossible, even if public sentiment anywhere would permit it. No financier of any intelligence has the slight apprehension of any such thing occurring. It is merely another effort to divert public attention from a newly proposed mode to wrest the hands of the capitalists from the throats of the people—to break the hold which they have obtained through the National Government.—Indianapolis Sentinel

Attention has lately been directed by scientific writers to the fact that the shapes of permanent hills are altered, sometimes to a considerable extent, by the blowing of the wind against them, this being especially true in those cases where the hills are partly composed of some form of rock that readily disintegrates under the influence of the weather, that is, the crumbling rock is blown away, leaving the more solid rocks behind, and often in curious forms. It is well known that the famous sirocco, or the southeasterly wind, that blows across the Mediterranean Sea from Africa, has been largely influential in shaping and molding hills and valleys. It is asserted, too, that an extensive bay on the east coast of the island of Malta owes its origin and extent to the agency of the sirocco, which blows directly into it. The rapid changes from dampness to dryness, characteristic of the sirocco, and the crystallization of the salt it deposits upon the rocks, are reckoned among the power of destruction possessed by this wind.—New York Sun.

It is claimed that fireflies are never eaten by birds.

A Novelty in Duels.

The details of one of the strangest duels ever fought have been brought to this city by a prospector who has been in the mountains southwest of here, says a letter from Las Vegas to the Galveston News. The country is near the border line between Old and New Mexico and the people there are a mixture of the two races. Two young men, an American and a Mexican, fell out over a young woman they both loved, and the result was that the enmity became too great to be carried and it was determined to end it in a duel.

The matter came about in an unusual way, however, and it was not a regular challenge and acceptance, but while in company of mutual friends the Mexican taunted the American with being a member of a race of cowards and said the Americans had no bravery. The American, of course, disputed this and said he would test the Mexican's bravery if he wished it. He would be willing to go into a dark room with the Mexican and there decide the point. But the stipulation was that in the dark room there should also be a lot of tarantulas turned loose. If either came out alive he was to have the girl. If either showed the white feather and came out before the death of the other or before all the tarantulas were killed he should give up all claim to the girl. The Mexican was disposed to refuse, but the fear of being looked upon as a coward caused him to accept. The room was prepared and the two men went in. There were at least a dozen tarantulas in the room and also two scorpions. The American walked boldly into the room and took his stand, while the Mexican followed, but was hesitating in his manner. The doors had been closed but a short time until the Mexican was heard to scream out that he was bitten and was dying. The doors were opened and he staggered out and fell to the floor. The American walked out unhurt, and then it was found that the Mexican had not been bitten at all, but had scratched his hand on a protruding nail in the wall and had thought it a spider's bite.

Analysis has proved that the enamel of the teeth contains more flourine, in the form of fluoride of calcium, than any other part of the body, and flourine might, indeed, be regarded as the characteristic chemical constituent of this structure, the hardest of all animal tissue, and containing 95.5 per cent of salts, against 72 per cent in the dentine. As this is so, it is clear that a supply of flourine, while the development of the teeth is proceeding, is essential to the proper formation of the enamel, and that any deficiency in this respect must result in thin and inferior enamel. Sir James Crichton Browne thinks it well worthy of consideration whether the reintroduction into our diet of a supply of flourine in some suitable natural form—and what form, he asks, can be more suitable than that in which it exists in the pellicles of our grain stuffs?—might do something to fortify the teeth of the next generation.—Science.

A company has just been formed in Vienna with the idea of serving charged storage battery cells to the houses in the same way in which milk, ice and other commodities are served. The wagons for supplying these accumulators make regular trips through the suburbs of Vienna daily, distributing their cells fully charged and taking away others whose energy has been exhausted. In this system the disadvantages of central-station supply, overhead construction and uncertain meter readings are, of course, done away with.—New York World.

Who'll He Bite?

If there is a more genial and affable man than Senator Hill he has not been seen on the New Jersey coast, says a Long Branch correspondent of the New York World. But the twinkle in his eyes behind his glasses, while it was entirely good-natured, said as plainly as if the words had been audibly spoken, "No politics, please."

A half dozen words released the weather, and out of the silence a smile came to the Senator's face. The reporter then said he would like to ask the Senator a single question.

The Senator said the request reminded him of a story. A genuine Yankee came into New York State many years ago peddling tinware. He met a man with one leg and the stump of another. The peddler's curiosity was aroused at once. He determined to know how that man lost his leg, and after scraping an acquaintance said, pointing at the remnant of a limb:

"Been in the war?"

The one-legged man was sensitive and reticent. His reply was simply:

"No."

The Yankee then began to talk trade, but the lost leg was uppermost in his mind. Presently he said:

"Mebbe you lost it in a sawmill?"

"No!" was again the answer.

The peddler talked trade again, all the time keeping his eye on the remnant of another leg. At last he said:

"I'd just like to ask you one question."

"Only one?" said the man with the crutches.

"Just a bare one."

"Well, go ahead."

"How did you lose your leg?"

"It was bit off!"

The discomfiture of the Yankee and the moral of the story were obvious, and so was General Earle's carriage, which at that moment droye up. The Senator got into it and drove away in the gloaming with that same twinkle in his eye and the two unchangeable dents in the crown of his gray slouch hat.

The California Academy of Sciences has become the possessor of an unusually sound skeleton of a rhaichianetes glaucius, or California gray whale. It is forty-five feet in length, and has twenty-six ribs, seven feet on the curve, and two great scapulae, resembling broadaxes. The jaws are nine feet in length. The California gray whale has no teeth, but is provided with baleen, or "whalebone," a row of bony substances resembling brushes. These sift the water and catch the animalcules floating in it, the only food of this class of whales.—Indianapolis News.

In order to obtain fresh water for the workmen engaged in building a lighthouse on Orchard Shoals, about five miles northwest of Sandy Hook a driven well was sunk into the bed of the ocean. The cuttings brought up through the pipe showed that it had passed through 240 feet of hard-packed sandy clay; then through the deck of a buried ship; then through a cargo of resin; then through the hull and into the earth again.—Ex.

George Gould is in Honduras in the interest of a railroad to the Pacific Coast.

Shot a Monstrous Bear.

Last Monday morning when G. W. Ross was coming down to Grandy road from his claim he was within half a mile of Birdview when he heard a noise in the brush he had just passed. Turning he saw the brown nose of a monstrous black bear peering out from a dense thicket of underbrush. It might be hard to tell which of the two was most startled. The bear lumbered out into the road and took the back track as hastily as his clumsy legs would carry him, while Mr. Ross brought his Winchester to his shoulder, took deliberate aim and brought bruin to a sudden halt. The bullet pierced the vitals of the animal and killed him almost instantly. It was but a short distance to T. W. Wilson's residence, and it was there Mr. Ross repaired for help to gather in his game. It was all two strong men could do to raise the bear into the wagon. The weight of the animal is not known, but it is said to be the largest bear that has been killed in the Skagit valley.—Hamilton (Wash.) Herald.

In certain affections of the throat, such as acute pharyngitis, catarrh of the eustachian tube, with pain in the ear, a Swiss confere says that he obtains excellent results from making the patient yawn several times a day. It produces, it seems, almost instantaneous relief; the symptoms rapidly subside and the earache disappears. Frequently the affection is cut short by this novel treatment. Yawning produces, as everyone knows, a considerable distention of the muscles of the pharynx, constituting a kind of massage, and under this influence the cartilaginous portion of the Eustachian tube contracts, expelling into the pharynx the mucosities there collected. According to M. Naegeli, yawning is much more efficacious for affection of the tube than the methods of Valsalva or Politzer, and is more rational than the insufflation of air, which is often difficult to perform properly.—Medical Record.

Professor Mosso, of Turin, has demonstrated the importance of keeping the surface and extremities of the body warm during brain work by clearly proving that when the brain is active, much more blood is sent to it from the peripheral parts of the body. Professor Mosso has also found that the circulation of the blood in the brain is subject to fluctuations which are apparently not dependent on physical activity. Fatigue caused by brain work acts as a poison, which affects all the organs, especially the muscular system. The blood of dogs fatigued by long racing also acts as a poison, and when injected into other dogs makes them exhibit all the symptoms of fatigue. Sense of fatigue seems to be due to the products of the nerve-cells rather than to the deficiency of proper substance.—Illustrated American.

California mineralogists believe that there is excellent chance of California being a great diamond producing region at some time. Melvin Atwood, one of the discoverers of the Comstock lode and a noted mineralogist believes that there is great probability of finding in California one or even more of the volcanic pipes containing diamonds like that at Kimberley, Bultfontein and other famous diamond districts.

In all the drouth-stricken region of Arizona, no place or locality was perhaps so badly in need of rain, from the cattlemen's stand point, as southern Pima county, or at least that part of it surrounding Calabasas, if reports from there can be relied on as correct. The Star of Tuesday morning publishes the following letter from that point, dated last Friday. "Mr. Wolfe, who obtained a judgement against T. Lillie Mercer recently, to-day had the deputy sheriff sell Mercer's cattle in satisfaction thereof. Tom Sasenago brought the cattle in, presumably for Wolfe, at \$2.35 a head, to have his own choice from the cattle until 111 head are secured, to pay the judgement.

The ground here is barer than it has ever been before. It does not seem possible for the cattle to live through the winter. The cattle business will soon be an industry of the past. The cattle now in the country would not sell for enough money to pay the next 5 years taxes on them." This certainly looks and is discouraging, or did, at that time, but in the Star of Tuesday is an item which says "there has been considerable rainfall during the last three days south and west of Tucson which goes far to relieve the fear of a continued drouth and there is now hopes of abundance of pasture." Editorially in the same issue it says the rain came in time to be worth many hundreds of thousands of dollars to southern Arizona, and says the stockmen are joyful. They feel that their day of tribulation is past for this year. It is believed these rains reached the section where cattle were worth but little more than \$2 per head at this time last week, and as a consequence a different feeling pervades that district. The rains of early in the week not alone fell in that section of country, but to the east of us, heavy rains fell on Monday night forming lakes almost as far as the eye could see, where previous to the storm was nothing but a barren waste, without a spear of grass, and famishing cattle tramping listlessly over it. The benefit of such rains as this can scarcely be reckoned in dollars and cents.—Willcox Stockman.

It is known that there are now being pastured in this valley in the neighborhood of 60,000 head of range stock, all of which is or will be in prime condition during the fall. This is going to make considerable of a stock market of Phenix and Tempe, especially as new stock will keep coming in while that in condition will be going out. Last season the sale in this portion of the valley ran up to over \$450,000, or about half a million dollars, and yet no note was made of anything extraordinary occurring. This season, or from the first of August till next June, the business promises to amount up to a million and a half of money at a conservative estimate. The growth of the alfalfa interests of this country are among the most important. "Alfalfa-fed" will mean something more than a mere guy one of these days.—Phenix Herald.

Currents of water serve to a vast extent the purpose of distributing seeds, says the Boston Globe. Walnut, butternut and pecan trees are found close to streams, where they drop their nuts into the passing flood, to be carried away and start other groves perhaps hundreds of miles distant. Tree seeds of many sorts are carried by oceanic currents.—Philadelphia Ledger.

"No women in the world are more alert and capable than the women of New York city," says an Englishman visiting in this country. He is a discerning man. Of what other city could it be said that 27,000 able bodied men are supported by their wives?—N. Y. Tribune.

For some time past the idea that ore of some character is hidden in the bowels of the San Francisco mountains has been planted in the minds of our townsmen Al Doyle and C. H. McClure. These two gentlemen have spent some time prospecting in that region and have run upon what they believe to be a mountain of ore. They have had specimens assayed and it runs from \$4 to \$7 per ton. The find is situated about ten or twelve miles north of here in between two mountains. If the ore assays on an average of \$5 per ton it will prove a bonanza, as there is no end to the amount of it. There is plenty of wood and water near these finds, so if it proves to be valuable, it will be easily worked. We hope it will prove to be a success. Development will tell in a few weeks the result.—Flagstaff Democrat.

Thessaly has recently been invaded by field rats which threatened to destroy the crops of the country. And, order to check their incursions, the Greek Government summoned the bacteriologist, Loetler, to devise an effective method of killing the invaders. After studying the susceptibility of field rats to the infection of the new bacillus, he found that they were as easily destroyed by its infection as ordinary city rats. Pieces of bread soaked in calluses of the deadly microbe were spread broadcast over the fields of Thessaly, and now it is reported the rats have been decimated and the plains strewn with their dead bodies. This experiment is instructive as demonstrating very conclusively the bacteriological organ of many fatal diseases.—New York Herald.

Sheriff Seymour of San Bernardino, California, says that the Colli train robbers were seen at Oro Grande, 45 miles north of San Bernardino, going eastward. He thought they were going to join the Daltons in Oklahoma and would cross the Colorado at Ehrenberg. If this is so, here is a fine chance for Arizona officials to distinguish themselves.—Tucson Star.

Our sense of superior delicacy is, after all, a tremendous moral support. Many of us would rather be called criminal than coarse. To be known as unrefined is the pit of moral degradation. Convince the half-nude waltzing woman that she is not a lady but a savage, and she will clothe herself and invent a new dance.—Eliza Phelps in Forum.

Chestnut hair matches wonderfully with the color of the complexion most common in Europe; its dulled and faint red is in perfect harmony with that yellow mingled with half tones of blue gray and rose color which is the usual tint of the skin.

It is by no means unusual to see a tiny tomato on a French bonnet, two or three brown potatoes on a broad brimmed hat, currants or strawberries imitating nature, until they look quite good enough to eat, used as trimmings.

Macrocytis, a seaweed of the South Pacific, it is said, often grows to be thirty or forty inches in diameter, and 1,500 to 2,000 feet in length. In no case do any of these have roots in the proper sense, their nourishment being absorbed from the water by all parts alike.

Bacon said: "There be three things which make a nation great and prosperous—a fertile soil, busy workshops and easy conveyance for men and commodities from one place to another."

There are now over 250,000 words in the English language acknowledged by the authorities, or about 76,000 more than in German, French, Spanish and Italian languages combined.

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